SENATE.

WEDNESDAY January 21, 1852. After prayer and the reading of the journal,
A message from the President of the Unite
stees was received, transmitting a communica
on from the American Minister to France in re

ation to recent occurrences in that country, which On motion of Mr. Mangon was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be Another message was received covering com-munications from the War Department, trans-mitting the proceedings of the court martial in the case of General George Talcot, which was referr-ed and ordered to be printed. Also the report of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, which was duly referred and ordered to be printed—300 copies for the use of the bureau.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

mong the memorials presented were several, Ar. Downs, asking for an investigion of the m of the Board of Commissioners on Mexiee of five, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. MANGUM moved their reference to the

Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr DOWNS said that he had no objection to their reference to that committee, except that the subject was one which required thorough investigation, which he thought could be better given it

A voice—It will take an hour.

Mr. HALE wished to know whether any corruption was alleged in it? There were a great many persons dissatisfied now, in relation to the decision of the late Board of Commissioners on Mexican claims, and by multiplying these commissions you only increase the number of persons to be dissatisfied. If these memorialists complain of corruption, however, they are not alone. Corruption is the history of the day. When General Taylor came into office he proposed to ferret it out, and bring back the country to its original purity. But the labor caused the old man's death. Mr. Hale hoped the memorial might be read in order to see whether it contained any specific charges.

Mr. DOWNS said the Senator was mistaken if he supposed the memorialists charged corruption. Their complaint is that the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners have not been made sufficiently public, and that awards have been made in some cases, and their supposed that awards have been made in some cases, and their supposed that awards have been made. ficiently public, and that awards have been made in some cases, and claims rejected in others, without a proper hearing. They wish the veil of secresy removed; and it was proper that a committee should be appointed to ascertain whether these complaints are well founded or not. He (Mr. D.) thought they had a right to complain of the secresy which had been pursued. In all the courts of the country a right of appeal and revision is permitted. What would be said of them were the records of their proceedings to be kept as a sealed book, and not open for the public eye? Mr. MANGUM said he knew of no senator who had yet opposed an investigation of this sub-

Mr. MANGUM said he knew of no senator who had yet opposed an investigation of this subject. The whole question which he had raised was to which committee it should be referred. His motion to refer to the Committee on Foreign Affairs was then agreed to, 25 to 1.—
A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report relating to the steam marine of the United States, was received,

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN, referred to the Com-On motion of Mr. Hamlin, referred to the Committee on Commerce.
On motion of Mr. Downs, all the memorials before the Senate relating to Mexican claims, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.
Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Commerce, made a written report upon memorials from Charleston, S. C., from the Board of Trade, &c., recommending that the committee be discharged thereon, which was laid on the table and condered to be printed.

A resolution explanatory of the bounty land have of Sep. 28, 1850, was read a third time and law of Sep. 28, 1850, was read a

On motion of Mr. Gwin, the Senate passed over

the special order, and took up the general orders as entered on the calendar.

A bill to extend the time for selecting public lands granted to the State of Wisconsin for saline purposes—after being amended so as to fix on the 18th day of January, 1854—was read a third time d passed. The following bills on the calendar were similar-

ly disposed of:
Bill for the relief of the widows and relatives of
certain officers and seamen of the United States
brig Washington, who were lost overboard in a

Bill to authorize the State of Illinois to selec the residue of the lands to which she is entitled under the act of 2d March, 1827, granting land to aid that State in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Illinois river with those of Lake Michigan. Brought in on leave, by Mr. Felch. Mr. BADGER introduced, for future consideration, a resolution to supply senators with the same books as were furnished at the last session.

A resolution was introduced and adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Interior to communicate the probable number of pages, proportion of statistics, &c., which the census doe ments, when printed, will contain.

CONGRESSIONAL BINDING.

The Senate took up the joint resolution authorizing the binding, under direction of the Committee on Printing, of all such documents as do not contain more than 250 pages, providing the ex-pense shall not exceed 124 cents per copy.

Mr. BORLAND said he should now, as on

Mr. BORLAND said he should now, as on a former occasion, oppose the resolution. It added to the list of opportunities for imposition. The Congressional binding at the last session, also, had been miserably executed—books were so wretchedly bound that they would scarcely hold together long enough to last senators home.

Mr. BRADBURY thought that such books as were to be placed in the library, should be bound. Mr. BORLAND estimated the expense at \$150,000 at least, and the binding good for nothing at that. It would cost a large sum merely to bind the agricultural report of the Patent Office. Mr. HAMLIN said that a very respectable description of binding in muslin could be obtained. Mr. HAMLID and that a very respectable description of binding in muslin could be obtained at 12; cents per volume. He was particularly in favor of binding the agricuttural report, as it was generally considered to be a very valuable docu-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, January 21, 1852.

BOUNTY LAND BILL. The first business before the House was the bill uthorizing the assignment of bounty land war-

Mr. Firce, of Indiana, who had the floor, took exception to various clauses of the bill. With reference to the first section, he said he considered it highly objectionable, and he considered he would had warrants would be made assignable. The second section, which he considered the most important of the bill, provides compensation to a certain extent, to those officers in the land offices, who make the locations, and who, it was admitted, had done duty for which they had not been remunerated, and whose demand for of remuneration would properly come up in the nature of private claims. The sum of fifty cents, which the bill provides for registering each warrant, he considered as totally madequate. The fourth section, he said, has another objectionable provision, and which he considered as the worst feature in the bill. On referring to the bill of 1850, it would be found that persons who have been wounded, and have been discharged in consequence of wounds, shall receive in full, in the same manner, as if they had served their time out. The present bill, however, limits the time of service to the period at which they were discharged; thus cutting off a meritorious class of volunteers, who had been wounded in the service of their country. He also objected to the sixth section, which authorizes the location under bounty and warrants, on all lands which are subject to the right of private entry, on the ground that it does not put all on an equal footing. He had Mr. Fires, of Indiana, who had the floor, took

which he thought could be better given it by a select committee.

Mr. MANGUM thought that no senator should be unwilling to trust the matter in the hands of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the chairman of which was a prominent lawyer, the second on the list a candidate for President, and the other members gentlemen of prominence in public affairs. He was entirely opposed to the appointment of select committees, except on rare occasions, as when the Union was in danger, for instance. The Senate rule had almost uniformly been to submit business to the regular committees, and Le hoped it would not be departed from on a mere question of a private claim.

Mr. DOWNS intended no disrespect to the committee on Foreign Relations, by submitting his motion. But their labors were so great in other things, that he did not wish to impose this subject upon them. The Senate had allowed the appointment of a select committee to consider the subject upon them. The Senate had allowed the appointment of a select committee to consider the subject upon them. The Senate had allowed the appointment of a select committee to consider the subject upon them. The Senate had allowed the appointment of a select committee to consider the subject upon them. The Senate had allowed the appointment of a select committee to consider the subject upon them. The Senate had allowed the appointment of a select committee to consider the subject upon them. The Senate had allowed the appointment of a select committee to consider the subject of French spoliations.

Mr. HALE wished to know whither any corruption was alleged in it? There were a great many persons dissatisfied now, in relation to the decision of the late Board of Commistions to the decision of the late Board of Commiston to the decision of the late Board of Commiston to the decision of the late Board of Commiston to the decision of the late Board of Commiston to the decision of the late Board of Commiston to the decision of the late Board of Commiston to the decision of the late Board of C

always taken a great interest.

Mr. CLARK, in reply to some remarks of Mr.

Tuck, of New Hampshire, on a former day, said
that ninety-nine hundredths of the settlers of
Northern Iowa were those who have actually purchased lands; and was proceeding to make some further remarks, when the morning hour having expired, Mr. Baylly, of Virginia, called the attention of the Speaker to the fact; and the business on the Speaker's table was taken up.

MEXICAN INDEMNITY BILL.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union; on motion of Mr. Bayly, the till was taken up providing for the payment of the Mexican indemnity due in May 1821.

viding for the payment of the Mexican indemnity due in May next.

Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, said, after the action that had taken place in a previous House, when the bill passed by a majority of 128 to 36, after a full discussion, he did not expect that a bill of a similar nature, which had been reported by a select committee during the present session, would meet with the opposition that had been offered. He then recapitulated what had taken place, with reference to paying the different instalments under the treaty of Hidalgo; the negotiations subsequently effected with British bankers, and also through Corcoran & Riggs, in which he contended that Mr. Webster had made an agreement not only advantageous to Mexico, but also to the United States; and concluded a speech of an hours' duration, with a personal attack on Duff Green.

charged thereon, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the same committee, reported a bill to annex the island of Martinicus (Me.) to the Waldoboro' collection district.

Mr. SEWARD, from the same committee, reported a bill authorizing an exploration of the China Seas, Behring's Straits, &c.

Mr. FOOTE, of Vermont, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill for the relief of Wm. Mr. SOULE, of Louisiana, reported a bill admitting the brig Sylphe to register.

Mr. BRADBURY, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported the House bill, "authorizing the diciary, reported the House bill, "authorizing the control of the Mexican Indemnity; since then, there was an evident desire to have the management of the Size of the Mexican Indemnity; since then, there was an evident desire to have the management of the Size of the Mexican Indemnity; since then, there was not a word of truth. By this time, members were crowding to turn the speakers, and it wes difficult to ascertain what was going on betweeu the parties.

At length Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, obtained the floor, who considered the attack on an individual who was not represented in the House, as being unstatesmanlike and improper. With the controversy between the member of Virginia and Mr. Green, he had nothing to do. But he called the attention of members to the fact, that while under General Taylor's administration, there was a desire to avoid all responsibility on the subject of the Mexican Indemnity; since then, there was a desire to avoid all responsibility on the subject of the Mexican Indemnity; since then, there was a control of the Mexican Indemnity; since then, there was not a word of tour the speakers, and it wes difficult to ascertain what was going on betweeu the parties.

At length Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, obtained the opportunity of sending the to try his fortune, and we hope the prizes that on try his fortune, and we hope the prizes to try his fortune, and we hope the prizes that to assert the very like of try hi Mr. BRADBURY, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported the House bill, "authorizing the payment of interest to the State of New Hampshire, for advances made for the use and benefit of the United States in repelling invas on and suppressing insurrection, at Indian Stream, in said State," which was subsequently read a third time and passed.

A resolution explanatory of the bounty land

A resolution explanatory of the bounty land the bill how the Mexican Indemnity; since then, there was an evident desire to have the management of the transaction. He said he felt that there was an evident desire to have the management of the transaction. He said he felt that there was an evident desire to have the management of the transaction. He said he felt that there was an evident desire to have the management of the transaction. He said he felt that there was a great principle involved in the bill.—Under the Constitution, no money could be appropriated and paid out of the treasure ury, without the sanction of the House; and members oved it to themselves, their constituents and the country, to provide in the bill.—Under the constitution, and members oved it to themselves, their constituents and the country, to provide in the bill.—Under the transaction. He said he felt that there was a great principle involved in the bill.—Under the transaction. He said he felt that there was a great principle involved in the bill.—Under the transaction.

any decision; when
Mr. HOUSTON gave notice of a motion terminate the debate till to-morrow at 3 o'clock.
The House then adjourned.

From the London Examiner. To the City of New York, on its Reception of

City of men! rejoice! Not to have heard the voice

That rais'd up millions to its Country's side, But that thy sons respond With voice that sounds beyond. hakea across the sea the despot's pride.

My native Albion! thou Mayst also glory now: ese are thy sons; altho' like Ismael driven To desert lands afar, Yet o'er them hung the star That show'd the sign of freedom bright in heaver

Iron and gold are theirs,

And who so justly shares
These powerful gifts as they whose hands are Whose hearts are resolute

To quell the biped brute Trampling on law and rioting on wrong?

Rise, one, all, as when Ye hail'd the man of men, And give not sumptuous feasts not To that brave Magyar, But wage a pious war

And shed your glory round his closing days.

December 11. WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

SCARCITY OF VEGETABLES.—The Leonard. town (Md.) Beacon says there was never before known such a general outery in that section about a scarcity of vegetables as there is at this time. Hardly one person out of a dizen has a sufficiency of either cabbage or potatoes for his family, and as for that favorite winter esculent, parsnips, there is not a single bushel in the whole neighborhood. This scarcity of vegetables is owing to the excessive drought of the

C & E. L. KERRISON & CO. FOREIGN DRY-GOODS

past summer

At 123 cents per volume. He was particularly in favor of binding the agricultural report, as it was generally considered to be a very valuable document.

Mr. BRADBURY proposed to amend the resolution so as to include documents embracing 300 pages; negatived.

The resolution was then passed to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Hale, the report of the court martial, in the case of W. K. Latimer, was ordered to be printed.

The Senate then proceeded to consider a bill on the Calendar, granting the right of way and land to the State of lows, in aid of the construction of certain railroads in said State, which was discretain railroads in said State, which was disconsistent railroads in said State, which was disconsistent railroads in Sair And Davis.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the Senate adjourned.

The WOLD respectfully inform their friends, and those who purchase Dry-Goods in their those who purchase Dry-Goods, aslected those of Foreign and Domestic, Staple, and Funcy Dry-Goods, selected for and particularly adapted to the Southern trade. Importing direct, they feel assured of being able to sell goods as low in Charleston, as they can be bought in any other market in the United States, of every description; the make will be found of best finish, and perfectly free from any conclusion thereon,

On motion of Mr. Davis, the Senate adjourned.

The resolution was then passed to a third those who purchase Dry-Goods, selected to the Southern trade. Importing direct, they feel assured of being able to execute in his usual elegant style. I shall have to sell goods, as low in Charleston, as they can be bought in any other market in the United States, of every description; the make will be found second to none in the market.

They would call particular attention to Line. Not they are they are they are

TELEGRAPHIC

Arrival of the Aretic. LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, January 21. The steamer Arctic arrived this morning with Liverpool dates to the 7th. She brings 50 pas-

Wheat has advanced 3 pence, corn was firm-

er, flour has advanced a shilling, cotton was firmer, and had advanced nearly an eighth. Sales in three days of 20,000 bales had been The money market was easy.

The money market was easy.

The political news is unimportant. France is perfectly tranquil. The new constitution was to be published on the day after the Arctic sailed. The new French coin is to have Napoleon on one side and "Republique" on the other.

The Emperor of Austria has abrogated the constitution of March 1849. New laws are because of the constitution of

England is quiet. DREADFUL CALAMITY.

ng abrogated.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR LIVES LOST The royal mail ship Amazon, from South-ampton, bound for the West Indies, caught fire on the 4th instant, west of Sylly, and was en-tirely consumed. The officers, crew, and passengers, numbering one hundred and fifty-five persons, with the exception of twenty-one, per-

NATIONAL THEATRE. Mr. E. A. MARSHALL, SOLE LESSEE.—Mr W. M. FLEMING, STAGE MANAGER. BENEFIT

BENEFIT

Last appdarance but two of the eminent American Actress, Miss JULIA DEAN.

THURSDAY Evening, Jauuary 22, will be performed Shakspear's comedy of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Grand Overture by the Orchestra, and Medley Dance by Miss ANNIE WALTERS. To conclude with the Farce of ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE.

Private Boxes \$6—Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cts.—Reserved Seats 75 cts.—Orchestra Seats 75 cts.—Framily Circle 25 cts.—Third Tier 50 cts.—Colored Gallery 25 cts.

Duors open at 61 o'clock; performance will ommence at 71. The Box office will be open

sily, from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 4 p. M. An efficient police will be in constant a o preserve strict order.

"DIRECT TRADE." C. G. BAYLOR & CO., Commission Merchants, AMSTERDAM, Holland, ILL receive on consignment, Cotton, Lumber, Rice, Wool, Cotton-Yarn, Timber,

Tobacco, etc., etc.

Menufacturing and Shipping interest of the South, and will be happy to give any statistics which may be desired for the information of our friends and the societies formed at the South, for the promotion of the Commercial, Manufacturing and Shipping interests of the Southern States.

Tobacco, etc., etc.

Menufacturing and Shipping interests of the Southern States.

Tobacco, etc., etc.

Menufacturing and Shipping interests of the Southern States.

Tobacco, etc., etc.

Tobacco, etc., etc.

Tobacco, etc., et

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO YOU ALL.

MARION & CO., Baltimore, Maryland, EXCHANGE BROKERS,

and Regularly Authorized Lottery Vende for the State of Maryland.

BEAT THIS WHO CAN! ALL SOLD
DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER. Nos. 12 45 74, the grand Prize of \$40,000, ser Nos. 8 24 50, Capital Prize of \$10,000, sent t

Nos. 37 38 43, Capital Prize of \$4,000, sent to Soston. Nos. 4 20 22, Capital Prize of \$3,899, sent to incinnati.

Besides many others of smaller denom

amounting in the aggregate to upwards of 150,000 Bollars.

Recollect all sold and paid within one month. We defy any office in the United States to beat us

we now call the attention of the publisto the Green.

Mr. GREY, of Kentucky, referred to a letter from Mr. Green, that had appeared in the Baltimore Sua, which was read at the Clerk's desk, in relation to the action of Benjamin E. Green, in which Mr. Bayly said there was not a word of truth. By this time, members were crowding round the speakers, and it wes difficult to ascertain what was going on between the parties.

At length Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, observed in the payment of tickets on any solvent Bank.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

Class D, To be drawn January 31st. Ballots, in each package of CAPITALS.

\$61,576 | 7 Prizes of \$2,500 10,000 | 10 Prizes of 1,000 5,000 | 20 Prizes of 750 &c. Prizes of Tickets only \$20.—Shares in proportion. Certificates of Packages containing every No. n the Lottery, will cost for

in the Lottery, will cost for
26 Whole Tickets \$20 | 26 Quarter Tickets \$55
26 Half "110 | 26 Eighths "27,50
It will be seen above that we publish only the
Capital Prize in each Lottery—there are other
Prizes in each lottery, amounting to from two
Hundred to over five Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SMALL FRY LOFTERIES.

SMALL FRY LOTTERIES.

The glorious little Lottery is now drawn three times in each week, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of \$5,000 | 10 Prizes of \$1,000 | 1 do. 500 |

number in the wheel, will cost \$15, Halves \$7,50, Quarters \$3,75.

Prompt and confidential attention paid to all or-ders addressed to us.

Prizes cashed immediately on demand.

Official drawings sent by mail as soon as over We pay postage on all letters ordering tickets. Tickets for sale in all the Maryland State Lotteries on the most favorable terms.

Be sure to address your order to the far famed prize sellers,

Jan. 6. No. 2 Calvert st., Baltimore, Md.

STEELE'S HAT HALL.

CHARLESTON, S.C.
IN introducing the new style of HA'l'
for this season, I would remark that
there is an entire change in every par icular. Gentlemens' Hats Moleskin Opera Travelling. Natria Nutria assimere Travelling Fashionable Caps. Oil-Silk

Fur

Oil-Cott

Building Association on a New Plan. CAPITAL, Two Hundred and Fifty Thousan Dollars. Shares, Twenty-five dollars each payable in monthly instalments of one dollar Loans made to members for five years, on security

Loans made to members for hive years, on security of real estate.

Books of subscription are now open at the office of D. N. CALLAN, esq., F street, near 15th street, D. A. HALL, esq., C and 3d streets, H. M. MORFIT, esq., 43 street, GEORGE PARKER & CO., Pennsylvania avenue, near 5th st., and at the office of the Southern Press.

jan 20

The Great Invention of the Age!-Steam Sup-

planted! Gas Triumphant!
THE first half of the nineteenth century will be recorded as the age of Steam. It has passed, and with it will pass the steam engine with the things that were.
The second half of the century will be known

100 tons weight stiming for the same power of 1,900 tons of the steam engine.

These facts are established by the experimental engine of twenty-five (25) horse power, now "working well" at Cincinnati, as noticed in the following from the Cincinnati Nonpareil of the 18th instant:

"We are pleased to state that J. C. F. Salomon,

late of this city, has received a patent for his motor of carbonic acid gas, in its application to an engine. The successful experiments of this invention were not long since given in the Nonpareil. The same gentleman has received another patent for the steering and propelling power."

Also, rights for the use of his "Improved Pro-

pelling and Steering Apparatus," one peculiar advantage of which gives the pilot such complete control of the vessel, independent of the engineer, that he can "right-about-face" a man-of-war in less time than is required to load her guns.

Also, rights for his "Improved Spring Saddle," for military and common purcages, designed for or military and common purposes, designed for he greatest possible comfort of both horse and

Any information in regard to the above invalu able inventions, and of obtaining rights, &c., may be promptly obtained by addresing D. L. ELDER, Attorney and agent for the patentee, 7th street opposite Odd Fellows' Hall Washington, D. C.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTIUTE OF CINCINNATI. Chartered in 1845. Total No. of Matricula from 1845 to 1851 1054.

FACULTY. The seventh winter session of this College will commence on the first Monday of November, 1851, and continue four months. The chairs of the Faculty will be arranged as follows: I. G. JONES, M.D.—Professor of Theory and

ractice of Medicine.
R.S. NEWTON, M.D.—Profesor of Surgery. B. L. HILL, M.D.—Professor of Obstetrics nd Diseases of Women and Children. Z. FREEMAN, M.D.—Professor of Special urgical and Pathological Anatomy.

J. R. BUCHANAN, M.D.—Professor of Phy

iology, and Institutes of Medicine.
L. E. JONES, M.D.-Professor of Materia Medica, and Therapeutics, and Medical Botany
J. MILTON SANDERS, M.D.,L.L.D.—Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy and Toxicology.
O. E. NEWTON, M.D.—Demonstrator of Ar

O. E. NEWTON, M.D.—Demonstrator of Anatomy and Surgical Prosector.
A gratuitous preliminary course of Lectures will commence on the second Monday of October.
At the same time the Demonstrator's rooms will be opened, with every facility for the study of Anatomy. Anatomical material is abundant and cheap. Prompt attendance at the opening of the session is expected.

Terms.—Tickets to a full course of lectures (until graduation) \$100 in advance, or a well en-

Trams.—Tickets to a full course of lectures (until graduation) \$100 in advance, or a well endorsed note for \$125. To a single course of Lectures \$60 in advance, or a well endorsed note for \$70. Matriculation ticket \$5—Graduation \$15—r Demonstrator's ticket \$5. Board costs from \$2 to \$2 50 per week. Students sometimes board themselves for much less. Students upon their arrival in the city, will call at the office of Paor. R. S. Newton, on Seventh street, between Vine and Race. For further particulars, address Dr. R. S. Newton, or R. S. Newton, or R. S. Newton, or JOS. S. BUCHANAN, M.D., Dear

Pension and Bounty Land Agency HE subscriber has opened in the city of Washington an AGENCY for the prosecution of all descriptions of claims against the General

His perfect knowledge of all the Pension Law. His perfect knowledge of all the Pension Laws, and the places where are deposited all evidence of service now extant, will enable him to establish many claims which have long remained suspended for want of proof and proper attention.

He, therefore, offers to the public his services,

Applications for increase of pension, under any of the Pension Laws:

Applications for increase of pension, under any of the Pension Laws, where the pensioners are dissatisfied with their present allowance.

For all those widows who received, or are entirely to receive, the ten years' pension due on the 4th

who were married before the 1st of January, 1794, he will undertake to establish, under the act of Fel.ruary 2d, 1848, their claims to pensions for life, commencing on the 4th of March, 1848, when their pensions under the foregoing acts termi-uated.

uated.

For all those widows of revolutionary officers or soldiers, who were married after 1793, but before January 2d, 1800, he will undertake to establish lish their claims to pensions for life, commencing on the 4th of March, 1848, under the act of July

29, 1848.

To all those widows of revolutionary pensioners whose claims have been rejected or suspended for want of proof of service; or those who are in the receipt of a pension under any of the pension laws, less than that received by their husbands under the acts of May 15th, 1828, or June 7th, 1832, he will ensure the same amount per an num that their husbands received, from the time the pension is made to commence by the law un der which they claimed or have been pensioned

BOUNTY LAND. For the surviving, or the widows, or minor child ren of deceased officers and privates, who served in the war of 1812 with Great Britain, the Mexican war, or in any of the Indian wars, since 1790 Terms moderate, where the claim is established

terms moderate, where the claim is established, otherwise no charge.

The subscriber is also appointed Agent for the District of Columbia for the British Commercial Life Insurance Company, established in 1820, and empowered by act of Parliament, for the insurance of hves and the endowment of children, in London, New York and Washington city. Capital \$3,000,000.

Mew Fashionable Tailering EstablishmentH. F. LOUDON & CO.,
Mens' Mercers and Tailors, Browss' hotel, Pa. ave.,
AVE just opened their new store, with a
large and well selected stock of goods for
gentlemens' wear, such as Cioths, Cassimeres,
Vestings, and Furnishing Goods generally.
Army, navy, marine, and revenue officers, will
find an assortment of Swords, Epaulettes, Sashes,
Passants, Laces, and such other articles as the
latest regulations of their respective corps pre-

An experience of many years in Tailoring—a new and select stock of goods—a desire to please—with the cash system to protect customers against high prices, are inducements that we offer; and most respectfully solicit patron-Nov. 18—tf.

(Successors to Daniel Pratt & Co.,)
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that
they are now manufacturing

things that were.

The second half of the century will be known as commencing the age of Gas—an agent destined not only to light but to extribute the world. This age has now commenced, and with it is now introduced the Gas Engme.

Professor John C. F. Salomon, after twenty-six years of close observation upon the experiments of his own and of others in attempts to make the principle of the condensation of carbonic acid gas available as a mechanic motor, has perfected the same and, having just received letters patent for his "Improved Carbonic Acid Engine," now offers to dispose of rights for the use thereof to the U. States government, and to individuals or to companies, the rights of States, counties, or cities.

The immense saving of money at disbor, and of human lives and suffering, secured by the use of this new motor, will mevitably insure its speedy adoption in all places where steam power is now used, and in thousands of other places where the great expense, bulk, and weight of the steam engine has precluded its use.

This new motor may be applied to all purposes as a propelling agent, from the single-horse power for the cotton-gin to the two thousand horse power for coean steamers, with the expense less than that required by the steam engine, of boilers and furnaces, fuel and firemen, and of bulk and weight—to the same power of 1,900 tons of the steam engine.

The approach of Congress calls for the renewal.

THE GLOBE—THE CONGRESSIONAL NEWS-PAPER.

THE approach of Congress calls for the renewal of my proposals and preparations to spread its debates before the public. The success which has hitherto attended this undertaking it is hoped will continue, and enable me to perpetuate the full history of the proceedings and discussions of the body on which the destiny of the Republic depends.

The adoption of Congress has given the Globe an official character as the reporter of all that is said and done in the body. This sanction has been voted at every successive session for many years, and by members of all parties. The press, too, of all parties has borne testimony to the fidelity with which the duty thus confided has been performed. The annexed notices, taken at random from the general expression in favor of the work, are submitted in proof of its fullness, fairness, and usefulness. I am compelled to omit, for want of room, a page of notices which are in type

The great celerity with which the letter-writers

The great celerity with which the letter-writers for the distant press circulate through the telegraph their hurried accounts and views of the debates of Congress, renders more important than ever the full and exact official reports of the Congress. The hasty, and in many matances ex parts, relations by telegraph of what occurs in Congress supersede, for the most part, the exact recorts taken down by reporters, and which formerly, in a shape more or less abbreviated, went the rounds of the press. Now the telegraph accounts, with all their imperfections and variety of colorings, take the run of the country, and no press but the official of Congress ever publishes the full debate with the proceedings of both Houses unmutilated. Indeed, no newspaper can give them, and have room for advertisements and the miscellaneous matter essential to their exiters to the eager appetite of the public for Congress news, and meets the necessities of the political press, by furnishing a rapidly-written epitome suited to the taste of its patrons, perfect information of what passes in Congress is greatly diminished. The circulation of the official reports has been, to some extent, cut off by the crude and diversified accounts which, flying along the electric wres, satisfies curiosity, and it is almost in vain that truth puts on his boots to follow. Still there are a great many men of leisure and thought who like to see what is actually said and done in Congress, and to judge for themselves, rather than to receive impressions altogether from galvanic bat teries. There are others, too, who, for the sake of the future, willingly patronize a work which preserves a full record of the doings of the great moving and controlling power of the Republic.

The undersigned has made preparations commensurate with the increased importance of the duty he has undertaken as the only reporter and publisher of the complete debates and proceedings of both Houses of Congress. The coming sensitive with the entered of the patrons and controlling power of t The great celerity with which the letter-writer

duty he has undertaken as the only reporter and publisher of the complete debates and proceedings of both Houses of Congress. The coming session will probably be extended nine months, and the reports will not be comprised in less than 3500 royal quarto pages of brevier and nonpareil type—making 4 volumes of near 900 pages each.—The reports for the last long session made 3896 royal quarto pages, and were bound in four volumes, averaging 974 royal quarto pages each.

I will publish in the Appendix for the next session all laws that may be passed during the session all laws that may be passed during the session, which has not been done heretofore. Although this will increase in no small degree the expense of the publication, the subscription price will be the same that it has been for several years past.

The DAILY GLOBE will be published during the ession on a superfine double royal sheet. It will ontain the debates as taken down by the report-

contain the delates as taken down by the reporters, and as altered by the speakers, whenever they make any alterations; the current news of the day, and miscellaneous matter. The main object for publising the daily paper is, to enable Members to see their remarks in it, and alter them if they shall think proper before they are published in the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and printed on a double royal paper, with small type, (brevier and nonpareil,) in quarto form, Applications for increase of pension, under any of the Pension Laws, where the pensioners are dissatisfied with their present allowance.

For all those widows who received, or are entitled to receive, the ten years' pension due on the 4th of March, 1848; under the acts of July 7th, 1838, March 3d, 1843, and June 17th, 1844, being those who were married before the lat of January, 1794, he will undertake to establish, under the act of Felruary 2d, 1848, their claims to pensions for the presented on a double royal paper, with small type, (brevier and nonpareil,) in quarto form, are sometime condensed—the full report of the prepared speeches being reserved for the Appendix. All resolutions, motions, and other proceedings, are given in the form of the Journals, with the years and nays on every important questions.

on. The Appendix is made up of the President's Annual Message, the Reports of the Principal Officers of the Government that accompany it, and all Speeches of Members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Glore, and

during a session.

During the first month or six weeks of a session, there is rarely more business done than will make two numbers a week—see of the Congressional Globe and one of the Appendix; but dursing the remainder of a session, there is usually sufficient matter for two or three numbers of each every week. The next session will be unusually interesting; therefore, we calculate that the Congressional Globs and Appendix together will gressional. Globe and Appendix together will make at least 3500 large quarto pages, printed in small type—brevier and nonpareil. We furnish complete Indexes to both at the end of a session. We will endeavor to print a sufficient number o surplus copies to supply all that may be miscarried, or lost in the mails; but subscribers should be very particular to file their papers carefully, for fear that we should not be able to supply all the lost numbers.

ear that we should not be able to supply me the ost numbers.

If subscribers shall not be satisfied with the work, the money paid by them for it will be re-funded to them whenever they return the numbers which have been received by them. I will give the subscription price for any previous volumes of the Congressional Globe or the Appendix, and will thank any person who will let me have them. I have a few copies of the back volumes of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for sale at

Pacific Sail Steamship Company .- The only Line for Califonia and Oregon.

THE public are informed that, under the new THE public are informed that, under the new arrangements of this company, steamers in spected and improved by the Navy Department, and carrying the United States mails, will continue to leave Panama and San Francisco on the 1st and 15th days of each month, unless detained by unavoidable accident, and will touch at Acapulco, San Diego, and Monterey. The following steam packets belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, one of which will be always in port at each end of the route, are now in the Pacific:

 Panama
 1,087

 California
 1,050

 Tennessee
 1,300

 Northernee
 1,200
 Columbia 806 "
Antelope "
Republic 1,200 " The new steamship Commbia will ply between

sengers from Panama, and returning without de lay with the mails and passengers for the steame

lay with the mails and passengers for the steamer from San Francisco.

A regular line of propellers will be kept up for the transportation of freight and transient passengers between Panama and San Francisco.

The well-known steamship Sarah Sands, o 1,500 tons burden, now under charter to the company, and peculiarly commodious in her cabin arrangements, will be kept running as an extra family bont.

One of the above steamers will keep up the connexion between Acapulco and the other Mex

form a direct line between New Orleans and Cha-gres, leaving at such periods as will insure as little detention as possible on the Isthmus, and forming with the Pacific steamships a through line to and from New Orleans and ports in Mexico, California, and Oregon. Passage from New Or-leans can be secured from Armstrong, Lawrence, & Co., seens at that place.

ween these ports.

Each passenger is allowed 250 lbs. persona baggage free, not exceeding in measurement is

Each passenger is allowed 250 lbs. personal baggage free, not exceeding in measurement 10 cubic feet.

Freight will be taken to Chagres at 70 cents per foot, and from Panama to San Fancisco at the rate of \$100 rer ton.

For choice of berths apply at the office of the commany, 54 and 55 South street, or at their agency, No. 177 West street, New York city. Aug 12—dly

PUBLISHER'S CENTRAL AGENCY, NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE. ADAMS & Co. EXPRESS OFFICE, 72 Camp Street. ADAMS a Co. EXPRESS OFFICE,
72 Camp Street.

A TTENTION is respectfully called to my new
undertaking as General Agent for all Newspapers, Periodical Magazines, &c., published in
the United States and Europe. I shall receive
and canvass for subscribers, as well as collect all
accounts against parties here and in Mobile that I
may be entrusted with, having had an experience
of over ten years in the Book and Newspaper business as proprietor of The Mobile Littrary Depot, I
flatter myself that I can and will give general satisflection.

faction.

The following are the rules that I have adopted:

1. Principal Office to be in New Orleans, where
I shall confine myself strictly to the interest of my
agencies alone, for which I shall charge the usual agencies alone, for which I shall charge the usual commissions, or such as may be agreed upon.

2. I shall confine myself strictly to the cass principla accompanying my orders (when a draft can be had for the amount) with a sight check; when not so accompanied, the publisher can draw on me at sight for the amount from receipt of the order, or if requested in writing, I will enclose the cash itself and remit, but in all such cases it shall be at the risk of the Publisher.

3. Publishers wishing me to act for them are expected to furnish me with written forthority, and send me specimen copies of their publications free of charge.

free of charge.

My object is to establish a General Souther
Local Agency for Publishers throughout the Union New Orleans in a central page, commanding the whole Valley of the Mississippi, Texas and other places, making it a point of great importance for Publishers to have a good Agency for the better circulation of their publications. In the hope

Respectfully, your Ob't Serv't, M. BOULLEMET,

M. BOULLEMET,
Proprietor of the Mobile Literary Depot
N. B.—In the above I do not ask for a sole
agency, but merely authority to receive and collect subscriptions.
New Orleans.—Lumsden, Kendall & Co. D.
Corcoran & Co. J. D. B. DeBow.
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J. Allston, M. C.
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Charleston S. C .- Walker & Richards Montgomery, Ala.—A. P. Pfinter.
Mobile.—C C Langdon, Messra Balentyne &
McGuire, Messra Thadeus Sandford.
Louisville, Ky.—W H Halderman, Saml Hyman
St. Louis, Mo.—Joseph M Field, Ansel Ed-

by effecting a vast saving on the present annual expenditures of the Po t office Department, and a consequent reduction of the rates of postage.

The effect will be no less advantageous to Rail Road Companies than to the government. For instance, such a contract would give to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road Company more than \$2,000,000, which would enable that complete its road at an early day, and greatly increase its business and for the work, and retain 25 per cent commission. Confident of the most liberal support in this enterprise, I shall endeavor to merit it, and I close a hasty penned Prospectus upon the mountain waves of the Ocean, as well as the draughts for steel plates repictus. I'm get he author before the "Inquisaters," and American Ladies and Gentlemen in Havana, throwing bags of gold as an offering for his liberation, upon the desk of the American Consul.

EDWARD STIFF, Author of "The Texan Emigrant," and late edit to rof the Cherokee Stritinel," at Cedar Rium [March 14.]

E open this day at 10 o'clock, (just arrived by the Europa,) an assortment of beautiful Goods, suitable for Balls, Parties, &c., consisting Goods, suitable for Balls, Parties, &c., consisting the result of the proposition of the present annual expenditures of the Pot to ffice Department, and a consequent reduction of the rates of postage.

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WE open this day at 10 o'clock, (just arrived by the Europa,) an assortment of beautiful Goods, suitable for Balls, Parties, &c., consisting in part of Coffiers, Pearl and Blond Caps, Feathers tiped with Silver and Gold, Silver and Gold Flowers, and Ornaments for the Hair, Wreaths and Bunches. and Bunches.

GLOVES.—A full assortment of Ladies and Gent's Gloves—end we promise to fit every hand, from No. 6 to No. 11. Our Gloves can also be

GRAND MOREY DISTRIBUTION

CAND MOREY DISTRIBUTION

Loan of the Government of the Electorate of Hessy

\$6,725,000 to be reimbursed with \$16,585,610.

EXTRACT OF THE ELECTORAL EDICT.

PHIS State Loan, contracted in the Year 1845,
by the Government of the Electorate of Hesse, and with the consent of the Chamber of Deputies, through the Banking House of Messes.

Rothschild and Sons, consists of 6725 Series of 25. Bonds each, to be redeemed by 60 Distributions in such a manner that the received Capital of \$6,725,000 will be repaid with \$16,588,610, in the following 168,125 Dividends:—

14 Prizes of 14 Prizes of \$40,000

792,000 768,000 480,000 240,000 8,000 ... 4,000 ... 2,000 ... 1,500 ... 1,000 ... 240,00° 180,00° 180,00° 180,00 120,006 120,000 28,000 13,000 13,000 12,500 486,000 3,363,750 2,486,250 1,940,000 1,443,610 997,500 763,750 :::: 24.250 555,000

168,125 Prizes, amounting to \$16,588,610
From the lat of December, 1845, to the lat of June, 1855, there will be Twenty Drawings, which will take place every Six Months; and from the lat of June, 1856, to the lat of June, 1895, there will be Forty Drawings, at which period all Bonds

ON THE 1st OF DECEMBER, 1851. ON THE 1st OF DECEMBER, 1851,
Will take place, by Authority of The Goverrankent, the Thirteenth Drawing of Twenty
Series, or Five Hundred Bonds of the above mentioned Loan, which must gain in the Distribution
on the 1st of January, 1852, the following Five

Hundre	d Dividends			
1 Dividend of		\$36,000		\$36,000
1	100	8,000		8,000
1	1)	4,000		4,000
1	"	2,000		2,000
2 Dividens		1,500		3,000
3		1,000		3,000
5		400		2,000
10		200		2,000
20	.,	120		2,400
31		100		3,100
425	.,	55		23,375
				400 075
500 Dividenda		Amount	Amounting to	

500 Dividends
1.—The Tickets are payable to Bearer.
2.—The Prizes will be paid in cash, at the option of the holder, either in Frankfort-on-the-Maine, andon, New York, or in any other Commercial Cown.

PRICE OF THE TICKETS FOR THIS DISTRIBUTION.

Attorneys at Lane, Washington City, D. C.

PRACTICE in the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the Courts of the District of Columbia; and attend promptly to all claims against the United States, or Foreign Gov-WASHINGTON, August 1, 1851. Sin :-After consulting many persons interested in the principal Rail-Roads in the United States, the undersigned propose to establish agencies in this city and in New York, for the purpose of collect-ing full and authentic. Rail-Road statistics and such other information as will enable them to serve Publishers to have a good Agency for the better circulation of their publications. In the hope that my efforts in this enterprise will be properly with the construction and administration of Railappreciated and duly encouraged by your favors.

I hereunto annex a blank Certificate of Agency, which you can fill and return to me by return ing to contracts for carrying the mail, so as to authorize the Post Office Department to contract for the perpetual use of Rail-Roads, and, instead of

or other branch of the government.

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, we are, respectfully, your ob't serv'ts.

DUFF GREEN,

BEN. E. GREEN,

All the loting styles of imported Fancy Hats, handsomely trimmed for small children and infants, the character of the above establishment is known without further comment.

W. STELL, 231 King

W. LILIAM TUCKER, Mershaut Tulitor of Deeds for North and South Carolina.

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The 1st of June and December of each year The 1st of June and December of each year mentioned in the Prospectus for the Drawings to take place, are those of the Series; and One Month after there will be the Distribution of the Money Prizes among the Bonds of these Selected Series, according to the Prospectus.

The Re-payment of the Bonds and Dividends will be made by the Chief Electorate Hesse Bank, at Cassell.

London, New York, or in any other Commercial Town.

3.—The proceeding of the Drawing will be performed in the presence of the Public and superintendence of the Royal Authorities.

4.—The result will, immediately after the Drawing, be advertised in the German Journals and by Liets, which will be forwarded to every Share holder.

PRICE OF THE TICKETS YOR THIS DISTRIBUTION.

PRICE OF THE TICKETS FOR THIS DISTRIBUTION.
One Ticket one pound sterling, or five dollars
The Purchaser of a certain number of Tickets
enjoys the following advantages, viz.—;
Six tickets five pounds st. or twenty-five dol.
Thirty ditto twenty ,, one hundred ditto
Sixty-five ditto forty ,, two hundred ditto
Remittances can be made by Bank Notes,
Drafts, or Bills on Europe, which may be sent to
Messrs. S. STIEBEL & Co., 32, Nicholas-lane,
Lombard-st., London.

It Tickets and Proapectusesmay be had of the
undersigned Banking House, who has undertaken
the principal Sale of Tickets for Germany and
Foreign Countries, and by whom the Official
List of Drawing will be sent to each Shareholder
MORIZ STIEBEL SONS, Bankers,
Sept. 26—tf Frankford-on-the-Maine.

DUFF GREEN, BEN. E. GREEN,

thouse the Post Office Department to contract for the perpetual use of Rail-Roads, and, instead of paying, as now, quarterly on contracts for four years, to advance in five per cent, bonds of the United States, chargeable upon the revenues of the Post Office Department, an amount, the interest upon which at 6 per cent, would equal the payments now made.

The government now pays \$300 per mile for carrying the mail on first class Rail-Roads. This is 6 per cent, on \$5,000. The undersigned would urge that, instead of paying \$300 a mile, per annum, the Department hould deliver, on a contract n perpetuity, five \$1,000 bonds, bearing an interest of five per centum. At this rate the charge upon the Department would be reduced from \$300 to \$250 a mile, per annum, and the \$50 per mile saved would create a sinking fund which will, in a few years, pay offthe Bonds, and give the use of such roads forever thereafter, free of all charge; thereby effecting a vast saving on the present annual expenditures of the Po t Office Department, and a consequent reduction of the rates of postage.